RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1829. No. 501.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Sept. 30.		Fayetteville, Oct. 1.		Newbern, Sept. 26.		Petersburg. Sept. 25.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	100 a 120		150 a 175		150 a 175		125 a 200	
Apple,	——	33	35	35		40	45	23	50
Peach,	——	—		50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7	6½	7	6	7	6	7½
Beeswax,	——	22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,	——	15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	12	14	12	15	12	14	12	16
Corn,	bush.	55	60	40	45	35	40	40	45
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	6¾	7¾	7	7½	7	9
Candles, mould,	——	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		80	85	70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	700		400	450	600	700	475	600
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	——	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	200	250	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	28	30	30	33	30		33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		7⅓	7¾	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	27	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	120	125	150	200
West India,	——	80	90	70	80	90	95	100	150
New England,	——	30	34	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	250	275	350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	——	—		1000		900	1000	650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	——	45	50	80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	850	1100	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	16	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	——	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		300		—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	100		85	90
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	22	25	35		28	30
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	——	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	——	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	——	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH. N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9. 3m—86

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Umstead, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. **James Webb,** *Adm'r.*

June 2. 84—6w

CASH

WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.

Inquire at this Office.

June 30. 87—

NAVIGATION of NEW-HOPE.

THE persons residing on the river New-Hope, and others interested in the navigation of that stream, are requested to meet at D. B. Alsobrook's tavern, in Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 17th of October next, at 12 o'clock.

September 1. 96—

JEWELLERY. &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

☞ All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 94—t

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19. 94—tf

Printing Types, Presses, &c.

WILLIAM HAGAR & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-street, New-York, a complete assortment of *PRINTING TYPES*, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices, six months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for Cash. They cast their Book Founts, from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six lines Pica, and all larger, per lb.	30 cents.
Double Pica, to Five Lines,	32
Great Primer,	34
English,	36
Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Burgeois,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb. W. H. and Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommocating terms. Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed $2 in the settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry.

New-York, Aug. 22. 98—3w

The anniversary meeting of

the Orange County Bible Society will be held at Salem meeting house, fourteen miles southwest of Hillsborough, on Saturday and Sunday the 17th and 18th of October next. The business of the society will be transacted on Saturday, when it is expected several addresses will be made, and on Sunday the anniversary sermon will be delivered, after which a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the society. The citizens of the county, of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend. This, no doubt, will be an interesting meeting, as it is principally to devise measures to carry into execution a resolution sometime since adopted by this society, to supply all the destitute within the county with a copy of the Bible. All who feel interested in this great work, it is hoped will avail themselves of this opportunity to assist in accomplishing so desirable an object.

☞ The Board of Managers will meet at the same place, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

September 8. 97—

The Orange Presbytery will

meet at the Hawfields meeting house, on Wednesday the 7th of October next.

The Synod of North-Carolina will

hold their next annual session in Fayetteville, on the 10th of November.

September 8. 97—

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape-Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far, in what way, and upon what terms, they the Stockholders would consider it advisable to coperate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or otherwise, of those now in existence. Copy from the minutes. JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hearby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their banking house in Wilmington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution. J. R. LONDON, *President.*

September 2. 97—4w

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register, of the Star, the Western Carolinian and the Hillsborough Recorder, will please give the above three or four insertions an forward their accounts to the Cashier of the Bank of Cape-Fear.

JOSEPH MARSHALL,

CABINET-MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of

BEDSTEADS.

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place.

Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Pork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon.

September 15. tf—98

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at the late term of August County Court, qualified as executor to the last will and testament of WILLIAM CLARK, deceased; all persons indebted to the estate of said testator are therefore requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Thos. Clancy, *Ex'r.*

September 8. 97—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified, by a court held for the purpose on the 19th instant, as administrator on the estate of BENJAMIN STEVENS, deceased, requests all those indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Ishmael Stevens.

September 15. 98—3wp

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Dowb, or T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Aug 93—

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Lot No. 35 in the town of Hillsborough, corner of Tryan and Churton streets, the property of Samuel Simpson, esq. It has on it a new two-story dwelling-house, containing six rooms, with a piazza the whole length of the north front; a stable, kitchen, and other out houses. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to

John U. Kirkland.

September 22. 99—

NOTICE.

THE old Mill formerly the property of John Cabe, deceased, will be let out on the premises, on the 14th of October next, to the person who will repair it for its use for the shortest length of time; the undertaker giving bond for the faithful performance of the work. The particulars will be made known on that day. The mill is an excellent merchant mill, surpassed by no other on that never failing stream, the Enoe. All who wish to get a good bargain, and to get into good business, will do well to attend.

Mann Patterson,
Thomas King,
William Duskin.

September 22. 99—3wp

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians, belonging to the First Orange Regiment, of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend in Hillsborough, on Friday the 23d of October next, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the following day (Saturday the 24th,) you will also appear, at the same place, at the usual hour of parade, with all under your respective commands, equipped as aforesaid, for regimental exercise. Each Captain will be expected to make, at that time, his annual return without fail.

Jos. A. Woods, Col.

Sept. 61. 99—td

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the 2d Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 16th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 17th you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for regimental exercise. Each Captain will be expected to make, at that time, his annual return without fail.

David Tate, Col.

Sept. 61. 99—td

NOTICE.

AT the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, the subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JAMES JACKSON, dec'd. hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be given.

Jas. Jackson, jr. *Ex'r.*

Sept. 22. 93—3w

SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 4th day of November next, at the house of the late James Jackson, dec'd. his crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder; the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one Still and Vessels, and Farming Tools, and various other articles. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Jas. Jackson, jr. *Ex'r.*

Sept. 19. 9—tus

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 14th of July last, an apprentice girl by the name of RACHEL LAMB, near sixteen years of age, bound to me by the county court of Chatham. Said girl is supposed to be lurking among her relations in Guilford county. I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said girl under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to me.

Thomas Lindley.

September 22. 99—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for or taking an assignment of a note executed by me about the 3d of September instant, and payable six months after date to Nathaniel J. Palmer, for four hundred dollars. This note was fraudulently obtained from me, and I am determined not to pay it.

Lemuel Lynch.

September 22. 99—3w

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

IS offered to the person giving me any information which shall lead to the discovery of my Dog. He was stolen on the 18th or 19th inst.; is a large Setter, well broke; had a long tail, is perfectly white, except the ears which are pale yellow, and one eye, which has some dark hairs about it, which gives his eyes the appearance of being unequal in size.

G. P. Devereux.

Raleigh, Sept. 21. 99—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

TO FARMERS.

The fattening of winter hogs is a matter of importance, and by proper management much may be saved. As soon as the Indian corn is fit to feed, the hogs should be put in a pen. Rye, buckwheat, or corn, ground together; boiled potatoes, pumpkins, &c. make excellent slop for them; it should be made thick, and given to them three times a day; and as much of the soft indian corn as they will eat clean.

Hogs should be fed little at a time, but often and great care taken not to stall them. The last two weeks feeding them, Indian corn and wheat are the best; their pen should be cleaned twice a week, and their bed made of clean straw. Swine are liable to a variety of diseases, to wit: mange, measels, stopping of the issue of their forelegs, &c. These diseases it is believed, proceed from the filthy manner in which hogs are too frequently kept.—The mange may be cured by sprinkling on the backs of the hogs, wood ashes, and letting them out of a rainy day, after putting oil on them; a more effectual way is to wash them with soapsuds and then oil them; after this trouble keep them clean. For the measles, the flour of brimstone is said to be good. For the stoppage of the issues in the fore legs, nothing more is necessary than to rub them with a corn cob, and then open the hole with the end of a knitting needle or something of that kind.

But boiled apples, pears, pumpkins, potatoes, and squashes, all make excellent food for young shoats, and much the cheapest. Every farmer who wishes to raise pork for the market, ought to have a boiler fixed for that purpose. After harvest hogs should be turned into the orchard, that they may get the early ripe apples, which fall before the season of cider making commences.

The editor of the Lynchburgh *Virginian*, has been furnished by Dr. OWENS, with the following receipt for making wine from the American domestic grape.

"To every bushel of Fox Grapes add 22 quarts of water, mash the fruit and permit it to stand twenty four hours, then strain it through linen, and to every gallon of juice add two pounds of brown sugar—fill the cask about three fourths full, and let it stand open for fourteen days, then close the bung.

When a cucumber is taken from the vine, let it be cut off with a knife, leaving about the eighth of an inch of the cucumber remaining to the stem upon which it grew, then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a particle of the cucumber to each division, and as many slits or divisions as are made in it there will be new cucumbers, as large and as fine as those that grow in the natural way.

Experimental Apple Tree.—The last New England Farmer, contains an account of an apple tree growing in Gaellnitz, which is sixty years old, and bears three hundred and thirty varieties of apples.

Human nature is never known till you have dealt with it; and often in this way learnt very dearly.

The best moral legacy that can be left a young man, is truth, virtue and industry.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Hawfields, Sept. 30, 1829.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN—Professional duties and a sick family have hitherto prevented me from noticing your extraordinary circular letter, of the 31st of August last, addressed to the freemen of this congressional district and liberally distributed amongst them at the eve of the election, which debarred me the opportunity of timely exposing its falsehoods and misrepresentations. It was evidently published at that late stage of the canvass to influence the election, and it doubtless had its effect. It was an impertinent interference in this congressional election. But such devices in the end will be detected. The free and intelligent people of this district will form a correct opinion with regard to your design, and that opinion will be that you are "afraid of the light because your deeds are evil." In your circular, malignant abuse betrays an alienation from every honorable feeling. But perhaps, while engaged in this ignoble business you felt you were labouring in your proper vocation. Have you not, gentlemen, frequently thrown yourselves in the wake of the 'authority presses' and repeated the stale slanders of the prostituted presses? Did you not, upon losing the printing to the senate of the United States, declare you had discovered a regularly organized opposition to put down the administration of Mr Adams "right or wrong?" But as you have associated yourselves with the coalition, we are to look upon you as the 'table orator,' struggling your last political existence. Perhaps it would be well to remind you of your 'tergiversations' within the last four years—your approbation of the election of Mr Adams and your loyalty to his administration;

"Mr *author* and *disposer!* what thou bid'st *Unargued* I obey."

To the whole of Mr. Adams' administration you evinced a greedy subserviency, and whilst the great body of the people were holding meetings expressing their highest confidence in the political integrity, the republican honesty and the undoubted talents of Gen. Jackson, you were denouncing him in the most unqualified terms, which, in your circular letter, you say are but unfounded assertions of mine. "Not a word was ever written by us," you say, "disrespectfully of Gen. Jackson, or touching his private life or domestic affairs." "His public services entitled him to be treated with all the respect compatible with a free discussion of his qualifications, and in no instance was that respect forgotten or withheld by us." I will embody evidence from the Intelligencer amply sufficient to substantiate every charge I made against you and General Barringer, and in such legible characters "that he that runneth may read."

The first allegation you notice in my circular against Gen. Barringer, is his resolution at the close of the last session, to have "reprinted under the direction of the clerk of the house, 630 copies of all the documents, executive and legislative, reports of committees, &c. from the first to the thirteenth congress, both inclusive"—being a period of twenty-six years! "The committee" say you, "estimate the cost at only 30,000 dollars; Mr. Craig swells it to 300,000 dollars. Shall we confide in the statements of the committee, or the random assertions of Mr. Craig?" Now Messrs. Gales & Seaton, had you made an honest and an unvarnished statement it would have saved me the troublesome ceremony of publicly noticing you. Almost all my allegations against Gen. Barringer you despatch with a short chapter; but no sooner do you touch upon his resolution 'to print the scarce documents,' (which if it had succeeded would have quartered you upon the treasury for the coming four years) than we find awakened within you sensations similar to those you felt upon losing the printing for the senate two years ago, when you tell us you were "shocked" and "electrified." In your circular you almost give us something soft and tender upon the General's ill-fated resolution.

"Oh! hadst thou, cruel! been content to sire Hairs less in sight, or any hairs but these."

But your sorrow will be found more causeless than that of Belinda. You deny that the General introduced his resolution at the "close of the session;" yet you must admit it was not finally disposed of when the session expired. You seem also to deny the truth of my allegation that Gen. Barringer's resolution was not introduced till you had lost the printing to both houses of congress. How stands the fact? Did you not lose the printing to the senate of the United States in the spring of 1827, and the printing to the house of representatives on the 10th day of February last? Was not General Barringer's resolution, as you admit in your circular, submitted to the house on the 14th of the same month? Now is not this allegation of mine fully substantiated?

As to the cost of this printing, you say that the "committee estimate it at 30,000 dollars, and that I swell it to 300,000." Now Messrs. Editors, was not gen. Barringer's resolution when he presented it, so indefinite one? What says Mr. Wickliffe, in his speech upon the subject? "That gen. Barringer obtained the unanimous consent of the house to offer his resolution, upon stating that it was a resolution which *merely* contemplated the printing of some documents which were necessary to be printed." "I must confess my astonishment when I learned by its phraseology that it contemplated a reprinting of the whole documents, executive and legislative, for twenty-six years, without regard to their importance and reckless as to the expense." "We may fairly estimate the average cost for printing for twenty-six years at 10,000 dollars per year; and if the gentleman from N. C. (Mr. Barringer) will aid me by his knowledge of arithmetic, and multiply 10,000 dollars by 26 years, he will discover what I first apprehended, that his resolution contemplated an expenditure of 260,000 dollars, to print old documents of no possible use but to encumber your shelves in your library. In the discharge of my duty here, I will not knowingly withdraw from the treasury the money of the people for idle and useless purposes such as I believe this [resolution] to be."

Mr. Hoffman said "Great difference of opinion exists as to the probable expense of this work. After having examined the reports themselves to a considerable extent, I am satisfied much must depend on the selections and rejections of the clerk—and if he is liberal in admitting these documents, the expense will equal any estimate I have yet heard. Gen. Barringer thinks this a proper mode of doing the work; I think it an improper one—a prodigal expenditure of the public money."

Mr. Floyd gave it as his opinion "that the expense would be equal to 300,000 dollars."

The house would not pass gen. Barringer's resolution in its unlimited shape. It was presently referred to the committee on the library, who limitted the expenditure to 30,000 dolls. But even in this shape it was opposed, because it contained no specification as to the *quality* and *quantity* to be reprinted; and moreover the responsibility was looked upon as too great to be placed in the hands of one man, the clerk of the house, who was not responsible to the people. Gen. Barringer urged it upon the house to pass the resolution, and said in his speech on that occasion, that 30,000 dollars in his estimation was too contemptible to deserve serious opposition, and inquired of the house why they "higgled" at this trifling insignificant sum!!!

Thus from the extracts above, taken from the debates of the house, we have the opinions of Messrs. Hoffman and Floyd, who say the resolution would have cost 300,000 dollars. Mr. Wickliffe says it would have cost 26,000 dollars. Is the public, Messrs. Editors, to believe your "random assertions" or the assertions of the members of congress made upon their high responsibility.

With respect to the allegation that gen. Barringer's proposition was the fruit of a caucus, the statement you say is ridiculous. Have you forgotten, Messrs. Editors, that gen. Duff Green, editor of the United States Telegraph, when this same resolution was pending in the house, in February last, in an editorial remark of 26th of that month, stated that the "clerk of the house had accepted bills drawn by yourselves for a large amount beyond your ability to pay. To this charge (says gen. Green) Mr. Barringer did not respond—that he (gen B.) had advocated a measure got up for the purpose of quartering you upon the treasury for the coming four years!!! A measure which, as we before stated, was conceived and matured in a secret caucus of the most active partisans of the coalition. If Mr. Barringer is found in suspicious company he must submit to be suspected. Mr. Barringer says *he* would not kick a dead lion—*we* will not hesitate when necessary, to lash the living hypocrite."

In order to get farther evidence on this subject, I wrote to the editor of the United States Telegraph, and on the 20th of last June he answered my interrogatories thus: "I never did entertain a doubt of general Barringer's having had frequent consultations with Messrs. Gales & Seaton upon the subject of printing the scarce documents—that such a caucus was held I have the word of one of the most respectable members of congress. Mr. Barringer had frequently visited the families of Gales and Seaton here—Strong appeals were made to his sympathy in their behalf. I never have believed gen. Barringer as heartily engaged in the cause as I wished him to be."

But both gen. Barringer and yourselves deny that his resolution was the fruit of a caucus, and you say that my charge on this point is equally false with my other allegations. Gen. Green will be responsible no doubt for the charges he has preferred against you, and can, if you request it, refresh your recollections in regard to said caucus, and especially as to the motives of some of its members. Your declaration, therefore, that my charge in regard to this caucus was both *original* and *untrue* is an unqualified assertion.

The last of my allegations you notice is that in which I said the Intelligencer had denounced general Jackson as an "adulterer, a cold-blooded murderer, a violator of the laws, a contemner of the constitution!" "Mr. Craig," you say, "here again asserts what is untrue;" and continue, "His (general Jackson's) public services entitled him to be treated with all the respect compatible with a free discussion of his qualifications, and in no instance was that respect forgotten or withheld by us."

Now Messrs. Editors, I will convict you of falsehood by quoting your own language. In the Intelligencer of 6th of November, 1828 (only one week before the presidential election) we find the following:

"Appeal to the friends of peace, order and civil government in Maryland and North Carolina.

"A struggle is at hand, fraught with more than ordinary importance"—"you will be called upon to decide by your votes, whether our present happy form of government shall be placed on a firm and solid foundation by the re-election of John Quincy Adams'—'or whether, by the elevation of an unlettered, though successful soldier, to the chief magistracy of this nation, you will place on the ruins of this republic, a government based in despotism and founded alone in the *headlong passions* and *will* of one, who has never yet regarded the constitution or laws of his country as being barriers to the gratification of his own capricious whims.—Let us look back upon the whole history of his official conduct'—'and we shall have presented to our sight a continued scene of *violence* and *outrage*.'—"We call upon you, friends of religion and of good morals, young and old, rich and poor, to turn out at the insuing election. Let no man stay at home'—'Let the young and the healthy assist the aged and the sick in reaching the polls. If by one of the friends of order remaining at home Gen Jackson should succeed and establish a despotism, how corroding the thought,—that he had lost to his country it liberties, and unconsciously bound himself, his country and posterity, to the chains of slavery. Friends of peace! lovers of liberty! We invoke you one and all to make one great and glorious effort and preserve your country! Do not stay at home on the day of election. The eyes of happy America are upon you—justify the expectation of patriotism and virtue. Go to the polls and vote for John Quincy Adams"—"In doing so, you will entitle yourselves to their thanks, the grateful thanks, of the present and future generations, for having rescued the destinies of the republic from the ruin and desolation consequent on military misrule."

Again, in your paper of August 21st, 1828, we find general Jackson charged with the following gross calumny:—

"His (Gen. Jackson's) history is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object, the establishmen. of an absolute tyranny"—"His private character has been marked by acts of gross immorality and excessive violence"—"he has against humanity and law, shot to death his fellow citizens whilst serving under his command; he has established military law, defying the writ of *habeas corpus*—imprisoning judges and citizens—dispersing a legislature from their hall—as a governor of a territory, he has established arbitrary rules, contrary to the laws of his country—he has threatened personal violence to the members of the congress of the U. S. if they should dare to comment on his conduct. A man whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be ruler of a free people."

Again, we find in the Intelligencer of October 23d, 1828,

"The presidential election is worthy of one undivided concern, liberty is in danger! Arouse before it is too late! arouse with increased zeal, with increased ardour. Plead with your honest but mistaken neighbours—O! come forth and save your country from the iron grasp of military supremacy."

Some two years ago, when the secretary of war (Mr. Barbour) was applied to for a copy of the original proceedings of the court martial which convened at Mobile on the 5th December 1814, for the trial of the mutineers and deserters of col. Pipkin's regiment in gen. Jackson's army, Mr. Barbour replied, "that after diligent search no such proceedings could be found on the files of the department." Did not you, Messrs Editors, about the same time say "that the record was transmitted to the war department at the same time, but was returned by *order* of the president (Mr. Madison) to the state of Tennessee, and we believe to the governor of the state." Thereby intimating that Mr. Madison looked upon the document as too bloody to stain the records of the department. But when Mr. Barbour was closely pressed, these lost documents were presently found in the appropriate recess. There is something in this affair which requires explanation. If the documents were in the recess all this time, how could you, Messrs. Editors, have said with truth in August 1827, "that it is certain they were returned to Tennessee, and are in possession of the friends of general Jackson?" There was something rotten in this business. You and the secretary of war appear to have played into one another's hand, or to use Mr. Barbour's own language you made a 'simultaneous movement.'

Touching Jesse Benton's pamphlet the Intelligencer says, "There is one paragraph in Mr. Benton's address which it is impossible for any one to read unmoved—'these military executions and the manner of them, whether militia or regulars, are wholly repugnant to the genius of this government." Then follows your extract from that pamphlet in these words—"Gen. Jackson's cruelty has been established beyond doubt by the documents furnished from the war department, in ordering the execution of the six militia men—these regulars were shot almost in secret, near this place, by a few men, separately at one stake, their blood running together, and they were buried in one grave. They shot the first man named Jones, about 12 o'clock (he had to be shot twice) and did not finish the whole till near night." See National Intelligencer, Oct. 29, 1828.

You have also attempted, Messrs. Editors, very artfully to implicate gen. Jackson with the Burr conspiracy, as will be seen from your paper of August 26, 1828. You have introduced a correspondence taken from the Democratic Press of Philadelphia. In this correspondence are two letters purporting to be from gen. Jackson, the one dated September, 1806, the other without date, both admitting a participancy in Burr's project, but no doubt they were manufactured in Philadelphia. In your preface to this correspondence you say, "The last paper we have seen on this subject (Burr's conspiracy) appeared in the Democratic Press (Binns's paper) and as it contains some curious matter we copy it entire. It is undoubtedly established, by this and other testimony, that there was a very close intimacy between gen. Jackson and col. Burr at the period referred to."

How now, gentlemen, stands the gross calumnies you say I have preferred against yourselves and gen. Barringer? Was not the calumny on the other side? Did you not labour to degrade me in the estimation of my district, and fix upon me the indelible stigma of falsehood and misrepresentation? Did you not averlustily that all my allegations were false? "Our army swore terribly in Flanders, said my uncle Toby;" but Messrs. Editors, you've outstript them entirely.

I have shown to you in the extracts I have taken from the Intelligencer, that nearly all the important calumnies against the general during the last canvass, were readily translated into your columns. Scarcely has there been a removal of a violent and abusive opponent of the present administration; scarcely an ejection of a defaulter and cheat from office, but you placed yourselves at the head of the coalition band, followed him with tears, and your "howlings have been mingled with execrations loud and deep" on him who performed his duty to the people with honest firmness and decision.

I am well assured, that from the peculiar manner and time of issuing your circular, the object was to defeat my election and secure that of my opponent. In anticipating the reelection of general Barringer, could you in the dim vista before you discover a bright speck in the political horizon? If not, was gen. Barringer one of the orderly serjeants your circular complained of, who was diligently striving day and night to elect general Green public printer, and put down the editors of the National Intelligencer? Or was he one of the neutrals your circular speaks of, that was brought by the "orderlies" of the Jackson party by little less than manual force, to the ballot box to vote for Duff Green? Was he one that rendered all the aid he could in rallying a majority to defeat your reelection? Had this been general Barringer's course, would you at the late election, even at the expense of truth, have enlisted yourselves in attempting to secure the re-election of your political adversary? I think not.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I have thought it due to myself, to this district and the public, to make this brief exposition of your circular, and especially apprise the freemen of this congressional district of your tergiversations, that should general Barringer and myself at any subsequent period, bear the same relation to each other that we did at the late canvass, and you should again think proper to make an unwarrantable interference in our election, the freemen hereof may be apprised of your political integrity, and know what degree of credence to attach to your officious statements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES A. CRAIG.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Boston of the packet ship Amethyst, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d of August, intelligence of a highly important character has been received. It will be seen that the Russians are victorious both in Europe and Asia, and that Constantinople will soon be threatened, if it be not already in danger.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The harvests in England, upon the whole, promised to terminate favorably. The injury they had suffered was limited in extent.

The Manchester Mercury, of August 19th says—considerable sensation was produced here yesterday by a statement that one of the leading companies in London for affecting marine insurance, had transmitted instructions to their agent in this town not to grant any policies on vessels for Russia, with security against capture by the king's enemies. The general inference, of course, was, that we are about forthwith to go to war with the Emperor Nicholas.

The Morning Herald says that the Emperor Nicholas knows that Great Britian will avoid a war with Russia, if possible; for the very best of reasons.

The London papers contain further accounts of disasters by the late storm in Scotland. Many lives were lost on the coast, and much propriety destroyed on shore. The Rothes-bridge is broken down, and many houses in and near Rothes were prostrated.—The bridge was a splendid edifice and cost upwards of 14,000*l*.

A storm on the night of the 17th of August, was the cause of much disasters on the coast of Ireland. The whole line from Tuskar to Kingstown was strewed with wrecks, and several lives lost.

SEAT OF WAR.

The intelligence from the seat of war shows a rapid progress of the Russian arms. The accounts from Constantinople on the other hand do not indicate that spirit among the Turks which has been exhibited on former emergencies. The orders for a levy *en masse* have produced but 30,000 men, and these only from the districts where there were a sufficient number of troops to compel the levy. The only drawback on the Russian successes, is intelligence from Odessa that the plague was fast approaching that great depot of supplies for the Russian forces. Gen. Diebitsch on 24th July had his head quarters near Burgas, at Cape Emin. Gen. Paskewitch on the 27th June, captured the important city of Erzerum an the fortress of Hassan-Kale. Erzerum is the capital of Turcomania in Asiatic Turkey, with a population of 130,000. Its capture opens all Asiatic Turkey to the Russians.

Official advices had been received at St. Petersburgh, of the capture on the 27th June, of Erzeroum and the fortress of Hassan Kale. At Erzeroum, the Seraskier himself and four other Pachas were made prisoners, and 150 cannon had fallen into the hands of the Russians, of which 29 were taken at Hassan Kale. The capture of this important city, in fact, leaves all Asia open to the triumphant Russians. The plague is fast approaching Odessa.

A letter from Odessa, July 27, says—"We learn by letters from Varna, that our army had completed on the 24th the passage of the Balkan. Count Diebitsch had pushed forward his advanced posts as far as Cape Emin, near Burgas. Gen Roth has established his head quarters at Aidos. The Turks have lost in the different engagements that have taken place, thirty pieces of cannon. In several villages in the invirons, symptoms of the pest have shown themselves, but the authorities have taken all the necessary measures to prevent its spreading.

The Allgemeine Zeitung states, under the head of Semlin, July 28, that the most alarming reports are in circulation at Belgrade respecting the situation of the Turkish army, which is said to be near its desolution; that the troops of Hussein Pacha have mutinied, that there were also signs of mutiny among the garrison of Widdin; that the general levy proceeds slowly, the people refusing to take arms unless there are soldiers to compel them; that fire arms begin to be scarce, and it has been necessary to give pikes to the militia at Sophia.

The Journal of Odessa, of July 22, says, "The news of the total defeat of the Grand Vizier's army, as we learn by the arrival of the English brig Helen from Constantinople, had spread consternation in the Turkish capital. It was reported that the Ottoman army had lost 35,000 men with all their camp and artillery *Augsburgh Gazette.*

Baltimore, September 23.

VERY LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.—The ship Orbit, Fish, arrived at this port yesterday in the remarkable short passage of sixty-five days from Valparaiso, bringing our advices from that quarter to the 18th. The leading item of intelligence is the occurrence of a REVOLUTION IN PERU, effected by the party friendly Bolivar. Captain Fish reports that a plot involving a revolution had been dicovered in St. Jago A Lieutenant had been taken and ordered to be shot, but on the condition that his life should be spared, he promised to disclose those implicated. On the 6th of June General LA FUENTE, (who is said to be a partizan of Bolivar,) with 1500 troops from Islay, revolutionised Lima, taking possession of the Palace, and Castles of Callao.

The markets all along the coast were extremely dull; and very few articles could be quoted with any degree of accuracy. *American.*

The U. S. ship Brandywine, Com. Jones, was at Callao on the 2d June, to sail on the 20th for Rio de Janeiro and New York; and the U. S. ship Vincennes, captain Finch, for the Sandwich Islands and the Cape of Good Hope. The U. S. ships Guerriere and St. Louis arrived at Callao on the 19th of June.

Strong northerly gales were experienced at Valparaiso on the 4th and 16th July, but no material damage was sustained by the shipping.

The late Gouverneur Morris.—We are pleased to learn, that the Morris papers are to be put into the hand of a biographer for publication. There are amongst them many valuable documents which throw a great deal of light upon the history of the American and French revolutions. We have read a number of the letters of Gen. Washington, to Gouverneur Morris, which have never been published. They are fraught with interest. *N. Y. Courier.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 7.

We have inserted in a preceding page a letter from Dr. Craig, intended as an answer to an article from Messrs. Gales & Seaton, published in this paper some eight or nine weeks since. We have given place to it somewhat reluctantly, because it partakes too much of a belligerant character, and because it assumes rather an offensive than a defensive attitude. Its length also is an objection; but having published the first, we publish this also. Some expressions in it deserve remark from us, but we shall let them pass for the present; particularly as our columns are already full.

In New Orleans one hundred and twenty-nine deaths were reported during the week ending the 29th of August. Accounts to the 8th of September represent the Fever as extending into the country, and in the city the sickness was every day increasing in malignity. At the Bay of St. Louis six privates and an officer of the company of United States troop stationed there, had died of the fever.

A letter from Key West, dated Sept. 2, states that much sickness prevails there, and a great number have died. Almost every person who could get away has left the island.

What has become of the Edgefield Ghost? In reply to this question the editor of the Edgefield Carolinian observes—"The matter has ceased to excite great interest here, and we do not remember to have heard any thing about it for the last four or five weeks At our last information, the mysterious voice continued to be heard occasionally, yet much more rarely than formerly. The deception, if there be one, has not as yet been penetrated."

James Granger, was convicted of blasphemy at the late term of the Superior Court at Litchfield, Con. and sentenced to be confined in the county jail twelve months, and to give bond in the sum of 1000 dollars for his good behaviour for five years.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

The packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, arrived at New-York from Liverpool on the 28th ult. has brought London dates to the 24th and Liverpool to the 26th August.

Accounts from the theatre of war represent the Russians as having made rapid progress towards Constantinople. A letter from Munich received in London, dated the 15th of August, says "We have just received here from an authentic source the important news that Gen. Diebitsch has effected his junction with the corps which landed to the south of Bourgas, and then followed the enemy to Kirk Kilissa, twenty French leagues from Constantinople. A great battle took place there, which has completely decided the fate of the Turkish army. There is nothing to oppose the march of the Russian army to Constantinople."

The parliament of England has been prorogued from the 20th of August to the 15th of October

A London paper, on authority of a letter from Mexico, states, that negotiations had been carried on between the government of Mexico and the minister of the United States, in which a proposition was made to advance to that government between 10 and 12,000,000l. sterling (*fifty millions of dollars,*) to assist them in resisting the threatened invasion by the Spaniards for which Mexico should make over to the government of the United States, for a term of years, in the first instance, the province of Texas and the peninsula of California; at the end of which time, if the money advanced shall not be repaid, the possession of these countries is to vest in the United States.

To this transaction the John Bull strongly objects, and says, "while we are earnest in our endeavours to put a stop to the power of Russia, *we must not forget the necessity of checking the aggrandizement of America.*"

At the recent term of the Surry superior court, Mm. C. Bird was convicted of manslaughter, for shooting and killing a man by the name of McCollum—and was fined $20. The peculiarly aggravating circumstances under which the defendant in this case was incited to the commission of the act for which he was tried and convicted, were well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every honorable mind not dead to the finer feelings of the heart. The wife of his bosom had been seduced and torn from his affections and his home by the deceased;—and the despoiler of his dearest enjoyments of domestic life, not content with this, prowled about the premises of the victim of his base arts, with the view, as was said, of depriving him of life as well as of peace of his mind. With his feelings harrowed up by these aggravating circumstances, the unhappy Bird met the deceased, at the dead of night, lurking near his dwelling, and shot him through the heart. The jury seemed reluctant in obeying the stern mandate of the *law*, in convicting the unfortunate man; and the judge awarded a punishment which well accorded with the feelings of the whole community. *West. Carolinian.*

Shocking!—On Friday, the 4th inst. Lucy Horton, a young woman about 18 years old, living 11 miles south-east from Wilkesboro', Wilkes county, while standing at the wash-tub, near a spring, was shot with a rifle, the ball entering just below the left breast, and coming out at the back near the right side; of which wound she died on Wednesday the 9th. Soon after being shot, she said she saw the perpetrator, and named him,—who was her cousin, had married her sister, and was reported to be her paramour; he was accordingly taken into custody; but before her death, she acquitted him of the deed. *Ib.*

We understand, that Mr. James R. Creecy, whose mysterious disappearance some months since gave rise to much speculation, has returned to Edenton. *Raleigh Register.*

Salisbury, Sept. 29.

Fire.—We lear nfrom Charlotte, that the Jail in that town was burnt to the ground on Saturday night, the 19th inst. It seems to be suspected, that a negro, confined in the Jail, set it on fire. No person was harmed, and no other house injured. It was a wooden building, and rather a frail tenement for the purposes intended. *West. Car.*

Oregon.—It is proposed in Boston to form a company for the purpose of making a settlement in the Oregon territory. Books are open for the purpose of receiving names.

The New York American states, that within a few years, nearly a million of capital has been sunk in steamboat speculation on the Hudson.

We learn, says the New Jersey Journal, that the Staten Island oystermen have left off preying upon the oyster beds at the mouth of the Raritan, and that they have become seriously alarmed for the consequences of their late outrage. That they have some cause for alarm may be readily perceived: bills of indictment were found against thirty of them at the late term of the Middlesex court; and we learn that it is the intention of the governor to make a formal demand upon the executive of N. York, for the delivery to the officers of justice of those individuals against whom the bills were found.

The following advertisement appears in *Galignani's* (Paris) *Messenger*, of July last:

"A rich planter and merchant, from Guadaloupe, who will remain a few months in Paris, has an only daughter, aged 19, of most agreeable person and manners, and cultivated education, is disposed to find a suitable marriage for her, and will give her a portion of 1,800,000 fr. An introduction may be obtained by applying to Mr. Brunet, No. 3, rue des Beaux Arts, Faub St. Germain.

The New York Courrier states that letters from Tampico have been received by the brig Eliza, at Philadelphia from Vera Cruz, which state that Santa Anna had made an attack upon the Spaniards with 2000 men. He was repulsed with the loss of 400 killed and missing; the reserve of Santa Anna's army was in the immediate vicinity, and it was expected the next attack would be decisive and end in the total destruction of the Spaniards.

Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.—The canal packet boat *Chesapeake*, made a successful passage through the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, on the 16th ult.

"*The Memoirs of the Court of Louis XVIII.*" by a lady in the confidence of his majesty, will shortly make their appearance. They are reported to contain a variety of sketches of the most amusing kind, and to include anecdotes of a great many distinguished individuals.

We learn from the New Bedford Mercury that S. N. Reynolds and Capt. Palmer have been at that place for the weak past, preparing one of the finest vessels ever built in that or in any other port, for an exploring expedition to the South Seas. Capt. Palmer had shipped part of the crew, prepared boats of the best construction, and obtained other articles for the voyage. The brig was to leave New Bedford in a few days for New York, where she will receive on board the remainder of her outfit, previous to her departure. The number of vessels to be employed in the expedition and the time of sailing, is not stated.

N. Y. Even. Post.

Augusta, Geo. Sept. 4.

Fire.—We have again to record an extensive destruction of property, in our recently unfortunate city. About 20 minutes after 3 o'clock this morning, our citizens were aroused by the appalling cry of fire! It was discovered to be at the double tenement building on Broad street, immediately above the City Hall, in the occupancy of John Guimarin and Dr. Robertson, which was soon envelope with the destructive element. All attempts to suppress the flames were discovered to be in vain, and the fate of the adjoining buildings was certain. The fire progressed up Broad street till it reached Spencer's corner,—thence along Washington street till it reached the large dwelling of our worthy fellow citizen, Wm. Micou, esq., which was burnt. Below, it soon communicated to the city Hotel, and down Broad street, to the Brick Building owned by John Phinizy, esq. which was several times on fire, but finally saved.

Every house, from Mr. Micou's, on Washington street, to Mr. Phinizy's, on Board street, is burnt.

Every thing was pefectly dry, our city having been without rain since the 27th ult. The wind was quite still, and the fire raged for upwards of two hours.

What portion of the property destroyed was insured, we are not informed—a large quantity of goods was removed and saved. How the fire originated, we have not ascertained. *Courier.*

We learn that a vessel just arrived a Alexandria from Liverpool, has brought a hundred and fifty persons, to be employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Amends for a broken heart.—In a suit for breach of promise of marriage, at the circuit sitting in this city, on Thursday, a verdict of five hundred dollars was rendered for the female plaintiff. The plaintiff is near 40 years old; the defendent a little over 20. *Albany Dai. Adv.*

A Jail to Let.—An Ohio paper, published at Xenia, gives an account of a jail in Greene county, that is completely empty. It is a very comfortable stone building, with windows and blue shtters, besides a prospect of a fine country. The Jailor and Sheriff of the county are both starving. *N. Y. Cour.*

From the Carolina Observer.

Sheriff and Constable's Sales.—A correspondent of the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter says:

"I have for some years back, been strongly impressed with the idea, that sheriff and constable's sales of property levied on to satisfy executions, should be advertised in some newspaper printed in the county, and in cases where there is no paper in the county, these officers should be compelled to advertise them in the nearest paper to them. At the first view of this subject, it would appear to be incurring an unnecessary expense; but in ten cases out of twelve, it would make the property thus sold bring 40 per cent. more than in the way these sales are now effected: for this very important reason, that but very few persons see these advertisements, they being posted only at the court house and at one or two public places. Many times a man's property is offered for sale, and he entirely ignorant of it, until within a few days of the sale, and in many cases he never sees the advertisement at all. These notices do not give the public sufficient notice, to draw together any thing like a proper number of people to make the articles sell for half their value.

Would it not be expedient for the legislature, at its next session, to pass an act compelling officers to advertise such sales in some convenient newspaper, for such length of time as they might think sufficient?

I am aware that many will be opposed to this method in the commencement, but after it is tried, they will find it to be the best policy. Most other states have all their public sales advertised in the nearest newspaper, and I am sure, that property sells for much more in most of them, than it does in ours.

If I had never felt the effects of sales conducted in this way, I should not be under the necessity of making these remarks. Sales conducted in this way, allow the officers thus selling, too great an opportunity of buying the property themselves, many times at what they know to be not more than half its true value."

The above remarks are worthy of respectful consideration, coming from a disinterested source. But there is one other view of the subject that we think equally entitled to weight. The legislature should patronize newspapers, in every way in which the public interest and convenience can be simultaneously promoted, as vehicles of information, lending their aid, and no feeble aid either, when well conducted, to enlighten and educate the people. In this respect North Carolina is far behind any other state in the Union, new or old. Twelve or fifteen newspapers, generally of a diminutive size, circulate a few hundred copies each, weekly, while the little states of Rhode Island and Delaware have each more newspapers, and far greater circulation. There are no doubt several causes of this disparity, but this is one, that the press is not fostered by the legislature here, as it is in almost every other state in the Union. A law authorizing the publication of the acts of the assembly in every paper in the state, and requiring the publication of sheriff and constable's sales, administrator and executor's notices, &c. in some one newspaper, would not only add to the means of usefulness of presses already in existence; but would naturally lead to the establishment of others in remote sections of the state, where a newspaper is now almost an object of curiosity.

From the Western Carolinian.

Macon County.—We have heretofore spoken of the country composing this new county. By all the accounts we receive from there, it would seem to be a desirable country for the emigrant; and we cannot but hope, that the current of emigration may be turned thither, instead of wending its course to *other states*, and less genial climes.

We take the liberty of making the following extracts from a letter of a friend, received a week or two since, dated 1st ult.

"I came to this county in the fall of 1821; at that time the first purchasers of Cherokee lands had made their first crop, and had as yet had neither time nor means to build houses nor places of worship; the Indians had not entirely left them, and the season had been devoted to making a subsistence. Without preachers, lawyers, physicians, or merchants, and but few mechanics, and no public road through the country, except one made by the state, the settlers suffered many privations. Since then, however, every thing common in a civilized back country, has been steadily advancing. Within the limits of the Tennessee Valley, (which composes only a part of the county of Macon) we have six saw mills, and a number of grist mills; blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, hatters, four tan-yards, saddlers, shoemakers, a great number of distilleries, six ministers of the gospel, besides travelling preachers; a Lutheran, as well as a Seceder congregation; and a great number of Baptist and Methodist societies. On the 21st ult. within one mile of *Franklin*, the county seat of Macon, the Methodists held a camp meeting, which continued four days. They had a very fine site for their camp ground, a good frame building, frame tents, weather-boarded, &c. The auditory were numerous—there being present, as was supposed, more than a thousand people. All of whom listened with great attention and feeling to the preaching of the word of life, which was delivered with much zeal and energy. A very respectable number professed conversion, and forty-one joined the church. To take a retrospect of the condition of this country a short period back, when it was inhabited by the heathen, this very spot a part of their hunting grounds, and the theatre of their savage games, it is consolatory to the philanthropist, and cheering to the christian, to see it dedicated to the worship of the living God.

"There are in *Franklin*, two lawyers, one physician, and three merchants. We have contracted for the building of a court house, and a jail, which will cost near $7000. We are situated so remote from the seat of government, and seem to be so little known, and less cared for, by the public men, that hitherto we have not applied for appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, concluding first to put our shoulder to the wheel, and then call for help. Consequently, we have opened many new roads, and are employed on others. We are now opening or rather *repairing*, a turnpike road leading through the centre of the county, from the Tennessee to the Georgia lines. It is somewhat novel to see the inhabitants turning out, by captain's companies, and marching off, with wagons and other implements, to the distance of 10 to 40 miles, to work on this road. There are now more than 200 hands at work, who go on with zeal and enterprise. We are in hopes the next legislature will be liberal enough to grant us some assistance in completing this road, which will be of immense benefit to this part of the state. Our people are now about to build, by subscription, a bridge over the Tennessee river at Franklin; more than the amount necessary has been subscribed. From all this, you may judge of the public spirit of our citizens.

"The town of *Franklin* is situated 38 miles west of Waynesborough; 23 miles north of Rabun court-house, Georgia; about 50 miles south of the Tennessee line; and about 75 miles east of the extreme western boundary of the state.

"Some favorable appearances of the existence of Gold, have been discovered in this county; some persons are engaged in searching for it, and I am informed that small particles have been found."

DIED,

Near Brownsville, Ten. on the 20th Aug. Mrs. ELIZABETH RUSSELL, formerly of Hawfields in this county.

A three days' meeting will be held at Sharon meeting house, seven miles northeast of Hillsborough, to commence on Friday the 23d inst.

October 6. 01—

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

THE subscriber wishes to employ immediately a first rate journeyman Taylor, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

John Cooley.

Oct. 6. 01—

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday evening last, a negro boy by the name of PATRICK, about 18 years of age, has a mark on his breast about the size of a buck shot, to appearance a mole. He was seen a little below this place, on the Petersburg road, and is supposed to have gone in that direction. A reasonable reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or if he is confined in any jail and information given so that I get him again.

James Allison.

Oct. 6 1—3w

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st of October, 1829.

A
James Aykroyd 2
Capt. Joseph Armstrong
William E. Anderson
James Allison

B
James Browning
Henry Boyle
James Bruce
Jane Boroughs
Samuel Bumpass 2
Wm. Bauldwin
Robert Burnside
James Boyle
F. W. Burroughs 2
Miss Eliza L. Bond
Gen. G. H. Bryant
Thomas Barton
Archibald Boling
Macon Bledsoe
John A. Benton 2

C
Geerge Copley
James B. Carrington
William Campbell
Nathaniel Carrington
Ruben Carden
Samuel Childs
William Chambers
William Cumming
James R. Cole
John Carr
James Child
Susannah Crabtree
John Crutchfield 2
Jessee Clinton
John J. Carrington

D
Wiley Dilard
Augustine Dishongh
Nancy Dunnigan
John Dishen
Thomas Durham

E
Ira Ellis 2
Robert Eaton
William Elliss

F
Archibald Findley
Widdow Alcy Fintham
Miss Charlotte Fleming
Miss C. F. Fleming
Thomas Forrest
Adam T. Foresh

G
William Gattis
Wm. L. Gwyn

H
Miss Mary E. Hamilton
Richard Howard
Wm. Hutchens
Nathaniel Hicks, sen.
Morgan Hart
Wm. Horton
John A. Hall 2
Wm. Huntington 2
Winniford Hardee
Benjamin Hurdle
Thomas Halloway, sen.
Wm. Hays
Edmund Herndon
Rev. Wm. Hooper

I
Col. Cad. Jones
James S. Irvin 2
Miss Kath. M. Jackson
John T. Jones

K
Joseph Kirkpatrick 2
S. G. King

L
Wm. Kirkland 19
Robert G. Lindsey
Joseph Latta
James Lindsay
Wm. Lewis
Barney Lasley or James or Valintine Moore

M
Duncan McRae
Patterson M'Dade
Mrs. Nancy Moore
Samuel M'Cracken
George V Massey
Wilson M'Kerrall
Moses M'Cown
Willie P. Mangum
Elias Mayer
James Moore

N
Wm Neel
Robert Nutt

O
Miss Sarah O'Daniel

P
Wiley G Parks

R
Miss Virginia Ragsdale
Jacob Riley 2
Samuel Reed
James Ruffin

S
Miss Martha Strudwick
Mrs Mary Sutherland
John Shatterly,
Miss Ann Jane Stallings
A. T. Smith
Absalom B. Scarbrough
Wm. Scarlet
David Smith
James W. Smith
Joseph Stubbins
Frederick T. Sumerville
Johnsyks, sen. or Thos. Brewer
Franklin Library Soc.
Miss Fantilena J. Shaw
Moses Scarlett
Miss Sarah J. Smith
Col. John Stockard
Edward Stanly

T
Thomas Thompson
C. Thompson
J. Turner
Sarah Thompson

W
Mrs. Attelia Whitted
Elihu Wood
C. Walker
Henderson Woods
Samuel Wilson
Joseph Ward, sen.
Levi Whitted 2
Mrs. Mary Wayne or Henry Bland
Mary Woods or Henry Woods
Sampson Woods
Joseph Woods
John Walker
Wm. N. Whitted
David Webb
Burton Whitaker
Carlton Walker
James Webb 2

Y
David Yarbrough

R. L. Cook, P. M.

October 1. 01—3w

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

James Webb.

September 1. 96—tf

CASH FOR FLAX-SEED

THE subscriber will give sixty cents per bushel for FLAX-SEED, delivered at his oil mill.

Wm. Pickett.

September 22. 99—3mp

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age. He must bring good recommendations.

Inquire at this Office,

September 1. 96—

WANTED,

A GOOD MILCH COW.

Inquire at this Office.

September 22. 99

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Written on a beautiful morning in Spring, under circumstances of blasted expectancy.

Life has its joys but transient these,
In all their forms, appear;
Inconstant as the passing breeze,
And frail as well as fair.

Hope o'er the path her freshest flowers
With rosy fingers spreads;
And man, with his superior powers,
A willing captive leads.

While peace, on all the charms of spring
Smiles, by the side of time;
But smiling, plumes her downy wing,
To seek a fairer clime.

The happiest scenes some dark event
Obscures with passing gloom;
And often, as in mercy sent,
Remind us of the tomb.

O happy they whose views and aims
Each hour ascend on high;
Whose elevated hope proclaims
Their treasure in the sky.

He is the wisest of the wise,
Who, as a pilgrim here,
In that sweet light which truth supplies,
Pursues his calm career.

INTEMPERANCE.

The following lucid remarks on the progress of intemperance, are from a charge to the Grand Jury of the Mayor's Court of Philadelphia, the 6th ult. by Joseph M'Ilvaine, esq.

"It is usual for our courts, when speaking of the offence of keeping a tippling house, to explain to the grand jury its evil influence on the peace and morals of the community, and pausing to survey the melancholy traces of the progress of intemperance, to draw thence an argument for additional vigilance in detecting offenders, and increased rigour in enforcing the penalty. In doing so they discharge a most important duty, and they seldom fail to excite in the minds of the grand jury a corresponding zeal for this branch of the public service. On the present occasion the subject will be viewed under an aspect somewhat different.

"The act of Jan. 1819 imposing a penalty of fifty dollars upon the retailers of vinous or spirituous liquors, without a license, and several acts of assembly which invest this court with the control over tavern licences, and which prescribe certain regulations for the government of innkeepers, constitute the whole armour offensive and defensive with which courts and juries are sent forth to arrest the march of intemperance. In the use of these means, they are bound by every consideration of duty and of interest to be vigilant and active. It is especially the duty of the court, to exercise great caution in the granting of licences, to check their increase, and as far as is consistent with justice to individuals, to diminish their number; to listen with attention to every complaint of irregular conduct, and promptly to visit each instance of irregularity with its appropriate discipline. From this vigorous co-operation of courts and juries, considerable benefit to the public may reasonably be expected; certainly enough to kindle the ardour of all concerned in the administration of justice. But still the benefit, like the means, must of necessity be partial; it must be confined to the vindication of external decency; it cannot reach that radical disease in the moral constitution of the community, which has been so properly styled the parent of all crimes. The unassisted arm of law, the mere force of punishment, have utterly failed, they must ever fail to check the evil. In defiance of these, it has continued to extend with portentous rapidity, multiplying its victims in a ratio far exceeding the increase of our population, until a question has arisen of serious urgency, whether our country henceforth shall be really free, or shall yield to a despotism, which, while it subdues her energies and exacts an enormous tribute of her wealth, is annually conducting thousands of her citizens to an ignominious grave.

"Reflecting men are, not without reason, alarmed at the prospect before us. The morals of the nation, the stability of our institutions, the character of the republic, are all in jeopardy. Were we told an invader had landed on our coast, or that a malignant pestilence was "walking in darkness" through the streets of our city, we should have no stronger reasons for serious apprehensions. Search for a moment the statistics of Intemperance; take the census of its acknowledged bondsmen; make out the yearly bill of its mortality; bid your poor rates, and mad houses, and penitentiaries deliver their testimony; call over the court roll, and inspect the tenantry of the grave; gather from these sources materials for a history of all the desolation it has carried into families, of all the corruption it has spread through society, and answer then, whether sword and pestilence do not dwindle by comparison into visitations of mercy; whether the cry of humanity and the demand of patriotism be not unanimous for a remedy, instant and radical. For such a remedy you will search our statute books in vain. But in the same books you will find it recorded, that this poison tree Intemperance, this moral upas which corrupts the atmosphere, was planted by the permission at least, if not under the sanction and protection of law, and that only for the removal of some truant branch which may shoot too wildly from the parent trunk, are courts and juries permitted to interfere. If you would lay the axe to the root of the tree, you must ascend beyond the source whence courts and juries derive their power, and invoke that highest and only absolute of all earthly tribunals, public opinion. You must enlist the whole thought and feeling and influence of the temperate in the cause; you must frown upon intemperance in all its approaches; you must make it disgraceful in all its degrees; you must restrain what is miscalled the *temperate* use of ardent spirits; and then, though there be little hope that the drunkard from habit will turn from his wickedness and live, it will be almost certain that no temperate man will turn from his soberness and die.

"But we are asked, is not public opinion already arrayed against the sin of intemperance? No: obsolute drunkenness, beastly intoxication, is indeed universally reprobated. But is there no intemperance without intoxication? Is there no deadly fever without delirium? The intemperance of this nation has arisen and grown under the express license of that public opion, which meddles not with the *victim* till he is hopelessly lost, and then cries out at the horror of his end; which sees with indifference the temperate man enter the atmosphere of contagion; which sees him receive the poison into his blood, and countenances the deed, nay, which smiles upon the social spirit and manly freedom, from which it is supposed to originate. In other words, to take the first steps in the way of intemperance; to advance farther and farther towards its end; to be in the inhabitual use of the very means, and to throw open the door to the very temptation by which every wretch that has filled a drunkard's grave was originally ruined, is sanctioned by the current thought and feeling of the community. It is not until habitual indulgence has proceeded to intemperance, and intemperance to drunkenness; it is not until the infection long burning in the veins, has burst forth upon the surface, till the body bloats, the speech faulters, and the brain *raves;* it is not until every faculty of reason, every trace of the Creator's image has been obliterated, and a brutal and degraded instinct which craves for drink, has become the only rule of conduct, the only motive to action, that public opinion expresses its disgust. If it would operate with advantage, it must take its stand where intemperance begins; if it would speak with effect, it must address its denunciations to those who have yet ears to hear, hearts to feel, minds to comprehend, and freedom to obey; it must erect its barriers in front of the pathway that leads to ruin; it must cry aloud at the entering of the gate, and warn the passenger to beware of the danger.

"In this view of the subject, certain recent associations for the promotion of temperance, which are rapidly extending and will probably soon be established in every section of the country, are observed with great interest, by statesmen, philanthropists and judges. By no other agency can public opinion be properly arrayed, or its force be brought successfully into action; because none other is proportioned to the object desired. The power of truth, persuasion, example and reproof, which these societies wield, is the only one suited to the nature of our institutions, or which a free people can be expected to tolerate. Experience thus far speaks much for their efficacy, so much, that when we look at the vast magnitude of the undertaking, and the comparatively small means with which it was begun; when we examine the testimonies which the wise and the eminent are every day bearing as well to the success as to the benevolence of the cause; when we estimate the interest already kindled and the acknowledged result already attained, we are justified in recommending these institutions as the most potent of all antidotes for the prevention of crime, and therefore as the most valuable of all auxiliaries to the power of law. We are authorized to hope that *their* influence in the order of Providence, may become so universal as to relieve this nation from its peculiar curse; that their principles and their practice may be visibly interposed, like the high priest with his censor, "between the living and the dead," and that the "plague will be stayed."

From Hook's Sayings and Doings, Third Series.

THE LAST TIME.

In one only situation can a man be placed where the awful doubt is converted into a tremendous certainty—not the sick patient on the bed of death, whose pulse beats faintly, and whose subsiding seems to announce the coming of his release. He may linger for hours; he may recover—the ray of hope beams, and those who love him, share its brightness. His hours are not numbered. The sinking mariner clings to the last fragment of his ill-fated ship, and holds on while nature gives him strength; and as he mounts the topping wave, strains his anxious eye in search of assistance. A vessel *may* heave in sight; he *may* be drifted to some kindly shore; his fate is not decided.

The unhappy wretch who alone lives his last day in hopeless and unmitigated misery, is the sentenced convict, on the eve of execution; he sees and hears all that is passing round him with the terrible consciousness that it is for the "last time." He beholds the sun gleaming through the bars of his cell, in all its parting brightness, and knows he sees its golden rays for the "last time;" he hears the prison clock record the fleeting minutes—how fastly fleeting to him! throughout the night, each hour sounds to him for the "last time." Seven strikes upon the bell—at eight he dies!

His wife, his children, his beloved parents, come to him: he stands amidst his family, in the full possession of his bodily health, and all his mental faculties. He clasps them to his heart:—they go; the door of his cell closes, and shuts them from his sight: he has seen them for the "last time!"

He is summoned to the scaffold—the engine of death stands ready: he feels the pure air of heaven blown upon his face—the summer sun shines brightly; for the "last time" he sees the green fields and ten thousand objects familiar to us all. The cap is drawn over his tear-fraught eyes!—the objects vanish: never, never, to be seen again by him! He hears for the "last time" the sacred word of God from human lips: in another minute the death struggle is on him, and he breathes for the "last time!"

VAGARIES OF FASHION.

People on this side of the Atlantic, especially those who reside in the country, have but a faint idea of the many, and often ludicrous, changes, to which fashion subjects her votaries in Europe. As soon as a fashion becomes common there, it would be vastly ungenteel for the "*the ton*," any longer to appear in it; and he who lags a little behind, in the ever varying changes, must calculate to be of but little repute in the world of fashion. An anecdote is related, which well illustrates the haste with which the votaries of fashion follow those who are considered as entitled to take the lead. A few years since, when queues were universally worn, the present king, then Prince Regent, appeared one morning in St. James's Park, with his queue turned up under his hat. He was noticed by all the exquisites, who supposing his queue was cut off, immediately repaired to the barbers to follow his example, and such a cropping of tails never before took place in one day in London. The next morning, to their great mortification and chagrin; the prince appeared as usual, with his queue at full length, laughing in his sleeve, no doubt, at the number of tailless *monkeys* which had been duped by *aping* him.

So great is the number of the slaves to this arbitrary mistress in London, and so great is the importance they attach to the subject, that several periodical publications, expressly devoted to fashion, are well supported in that city. *Massachusetts Spy.*

A pleasant story was told us last evening, by a friend who has just returned from a summer excursion in Yankee land, illustrative of the mode in which they sometimes "do the thing that's right" in Connecticut. Farmer Dobbins, who was going to Applebury the other day in Fairfield county, with a load of hay, came up with three honest neighbors, having iron crows upon their shoulders, with which they had been at work in planting post and rail fence. They asked for a ride; and Farmer Dobbins, ever willing to turn an honest penny, told them they might climb on, if they would *jist lay* down and *kiver* themselves up. No sooner said than done. The three worthies mounted the load, and laid down under a loose covering of hay, "as snug as a bug in a rug." "Gee up there, Buck and Golding," said Farmer Dobbins to his oxen, and on they went for a mile or two, until they came to the hay scales in Applebury, round the corner of the blacksmith's shop, just beyond the old whipping post, north of the meeting house. Buck and Golding drew the load safely upon the scales, where the hay, the men, &c. the crow bars, all were weighed, to the no small satisfaction of the owner. Good farmer Dobbins, upright soul, now considered himself well paid for "riding" his neighbors, and by selling their weight for hay; proving that "all flesh is grass." But the best devised plans will sometimes miscarry, as Farmer Dobbins soon found to his deep chagrin. At the moment he was leaving the hay-scales a dog rushed upon Golding; the team in starting gee'd suddenly off; crash went one of the uprights of the scales; and over went the precious load of hay.—"Plague on't," said honest Farmer Dobbins, who would not, for the world, have sworn a more bitter oath. But at this moment, a faint groan from what was now the bottom of the load, caused the weighmaster to prick up his ears; another and another followed: there was a rustling in the hay; and presently out crept the three worthy troglodytes, the *claret* trickling from the smeller of one; another lamed in the *pins;* and the third with the loss of part of his ivory, and a broken wrist. So much for "doing the thing that's right."

Com. Adv.

Anecdote of an English Sailor.—The following anecdote appears in a recent French paper:—While the French troops were encamped at Boulogne, public attention was much excited by the daring attempt at escape made by an English sailor.—This person, having escaped from the depot, and gained the borders of the sea, the woods on which served him for concealment, constructed, with no other instrument than a knife, a boat entirely of the bark of trees. When the weather was fair, he mounted a tree and looked out for an English flag; and, having at last observed a British cruiser, he ran to the shore with his boat on his back, and when he was about to trust himself to the mercy of the waves, he was pursued, arrested, and loaded with chains. Every body in the army was anxious to see the boat, and Napoleon, having at length heard of the affair, sent for the sailor and interrogated him. "You must," said Napoleon, "have had a great desire to see your country again, since you could resolve to trust yourself on the open sea in so frail a bark." "No," said the sailor, "but a poor and infirm mother, whom I was anxious to see!" "And you shall see her," said Napoleon, giving, at the same time, orders to set him at liberty and bestow upon him a considerable sum of money for his mother, observing that she must be a good mother who had so good a son.

An extraordinary story is told by Capt. Wallace of a lover and his mistress, who were saved in a singular manner from the jaws of a shark. A transport with part of a regiment on board, was sailing with a gentle breeze along the coast of Ceylon, one of the officers was leaning over the poop railing, conversing with a young lady who had inspired him with the tender passion; the fair one was in her cabin, and in the act of handing a paper to her lover, when overreaching herself, she fell into the sea, and supported by her clothes, drifted astern; the officer lost no time in plunging in after her, and swimming towards her, upheld her with one arm. The sails were quickly backed, the ship lay to, and preparations were making to lower a boat, when to the dismay of all on board, a large shark appeared from under the keel of the vessel, and glided towards the victims; a shout of terror from the agonized spectators called the attention of the officer to the approaching danger; he saw the monster's fearful length near him, he made a desperate effort, plunged and splashed the water so as to frighten the shark, who turned and dived away out of sight; the current had now carried the officer and lady close to the vessel, when the shark appeared a second time alongside, and was in the act of turning on his back to seize one of helpless pair, when a private of the officer's company, who was standing in the hammock-nettings, jumped fearlessly overboard with a bayonet in his hand, which he plunged into the back of the shark; which instantly disappearing, the three were quickly released from the perilous situation.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has closed the bookselling business, and will for the future devote his time and attention exclusively to his profession. He will attend the Superior and County Courts of Randolph, Orange and Person. To those who may entrust their business to him, he will endeavor, as he has always done, to attend to it faithfully.

N. J. Palmer.

September 29. 00—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the last Orange County Court, administrator, with the will annexed, of SAMUEL THOMPSON, deceased, gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law.

J. W. Norwood, *Adm'r, &c.*

September 29. 00—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1829.

John Hicks and others ex parte } Petition for sale of real estate.

ON a report of the master in this cause, it is ordered that the former sale be set aside, and that the land late the property of William Hicks, deceased, and the place of his residence, be exposed to sale on Monday the 23d of November before the court-house in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv $1 75 00—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1829.

James Allison and others ex parte. } Petition for sale of real estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corner Lot and House in the town of Hillsborough, now occupied by Thomas Clancy & Co. as a store, also the House adjoining occupied by Daniel W. Johnston as a saddler's shop, will be exposed to sale before the court-house in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, on a credit of one, two and three years, without interest, the purchaser giving bond with security, and a lien on the property will be held until paid for.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv $2 00 00—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1829.

Christian Isely and wife and others v. *Michael Cocklereee and others.* } Petition for the sale Land.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendants Michael Cocklereee, Nicholas Cocklereee, Jacob Cocklereee, Henry Cocklereee, James M'Lean and Rebecca his wife, reside out of the state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for them to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. $ 50 00—6w

NOTICE.

LOST, on the evening of the 15th instant, between Hillsborough and Burroughs Cheek's, on the Chapel-Hill road, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing the following notes of hand, viz. four notes drawn by Lemuel Morgan, the first for 18 dolls. dated in Jan. 1824, the second for 10 dolls dated in July, 1824, the third for 50 dollars, dated in Aug. 1824, and the fourth for 78 dolls. 82 cents, dated in January, 1829;—two notes drawn by Burroughs Cheek, one for 5 dolls dated in May, 1827, the other for 15 dolls. dated Sept. 15, 1829; and one note drawn by James Cheek for 13 dolls. dated in 1824—all which notes were made payable to the subscriber. There were also in the pocket-book two dollars in treasury bills, and several receipts. All persons are forewarned trading for said notes, and the persons from whom the sums are due from paying the same to any person but the subscriber. A liberal reward will be given to any person who may find the pocket-book and will return it with its contents to the subscriber.

Anderson Cheek.

September 22. 99—3w

NOTICE.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the 1st of August last, a Red Morocco Pocket Book with the following contents, viz. twenty seven dollars in notes of the banks of this state; a small sum in treasury notes, amount not recollected; one note on Col. John Stockard for 46 dollars or thereabouts, payable one day after date, the time of execution not recollected; one do. on David Coble (of George) for 38 dolls. and ten cents, executed 25th July last, payable one day after date; one do. on Henry Albright, of Guilford county, for 18 dollars or thereabouts, due 26th Dec. last, payable to Daniel Albright and endorsed to me; one do. on David Coble (of David) for 8 dollars, executed 25th July last, payable one day after date; one do. on M. G. Clay for 5 dollars, the time of execution not recollected. As I expect the above have fallen into the hands of some dishonest persons, who will attempt to trade the notes, or convert them to their own use, as they have done my money, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, or those concerned from paying the amount as specified in the notes to any other person than myself, as I positively protest I have never parted with them in any other way than against my will, and in the way above specified.

William Albright.

Cain creek, Orange county, September 14. 99—3w